

THE
PRESENT
ESTATE OF SPAYNE,
OR

A true relation of some remarkable
things touching the Court, and Gouern-
ment of *Spayne*, with a Catalogue of all
the Nobility, with their Reuenues.

Composed by *James Wadsworth*,
Gent. Late Pensioner to his Maies
of *Spayne*, and nominated his Cap-
taine in *Flanders*.



Imprinted at London by *A. M.* for *Richard Thrake*, and *Ambrose Ritherdon*, and are to be sold
at their Shops in *Pauls-Church-Yard*. 1630.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

TO THE R I G H T H O-
nourable the N O B I L I T Y, and
G E N T R I E of E N G L A N D, addicted
to History, or Trauaille.

LT is not the worth of
the Booke, that hath
made mee presume so
far, as to dedicate it to
Your Honours seruice,
supposing it a worke, worthy of
Your patronage: for it is Your strong
defence that can ouersway the calum-
nious obloquies of detractors, as also
the worlds malignitie, so as it may take
no iniury. That hath made mee beseech
you, to shadow it under your wings, not
esteeming the value of the thing,
but the good mind, and meaning
of the giuer, who is willing to doe as
Eschines did to Socrates, who ha-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

uing nothing meete to gratifie him
withall, gaue euен himselfe, whom
you shall alwayes finde ready,

Your deuoted Seruant,

JAMES WADSVVORTH.

The

The Index.

A Relation of all the Dukes Grandes of Spayne.	
	Page 1.
The Grandes of Italy.	p. 11.
Marqueses Grandes of Spayne.	p. 14.
Earles Grandes of Spayne.	p. 15.
Marqueses of Spayne which are not Grandes.	p. 16.
Earles of Spayne which are not Grandes.	p. 22.
The high Constables of Spayne.	p. 30.
The Admiralls of Spayne.	p. 30.
The Lords Lieutenants of Spayne.	p. 31.
Vicounts of Spayne.	p. 32.
Archbishops and Bishops of Spayne.	p. 33.
Knights of the Noble Order of the Golden-Fleece in Spayne.	p. 39.
Knights of the Order of Saint Iames in Spayne.	p. 40.
Knights of the Order of Calatrava.	p. 42.
Knights of the Order of Alcantara.	p. 43.
Knights of the Order of Christ in Portugall.	p. 44.
Knights of the Order of Montesa in Valentia.	p. 45.
Knights of the Order of Saint Iohn.	p. 45.
A Scedule of the Offices of which the King of Spayne allowes his Priuie Councill to dispose of as in their owne Donation.	p. 46.
His Embassadours abroad.	p. 48.
Councells of Spayne.	p. 49.
Priuiledges of the Nobility of Spayne.	p. 52.
Priuiledges of the Constables of Spayne.	p. 54.
The Order which the King of Spayne observes in his Chappell, and the government thereof.	p. 56.
	The

The Index.

<i>The State of the King and Queene at Meales.</i>	p. 60.
<i>The Order and manner of the Kings and Queenes going abroad in their Coach.</i>	p. 65.
<i>The Manner of the Kings riding foorth on Horse-backe, to any Publicke Actes.</i>	p. 67.
<i>A Scedule of the Parish Churches, and Monasteries of Friars in Madrid.</i>	p. 69.
<i>Certaine other speciall briefe Observations concerning the King and State of Spayne.</i>	p. 71.
<i>The Kings audience to Embassadours.</i>	p. 72.
<i>The Demeanor of the Spaniards in these times.</i>	p. 73.
<i>The King of Spaynes Reuenues, and his forces at Sea and Land.</i>	p. 75.
<i>Cities in Spayne.</i>	p. 80.
<i>Ports and Circuit.</i>	p. 82.
<i>The Brasse-Coynes.</i>	p. 84.

Errata.

Pag 2. line 25. read *Cacasa* for *Cacara*. *Barrameda* for *Barafmeda*.
Pag 5. line 26. read *Velascos* for *Vecascos*.
Pag 8. line 22. read *Pensaranda* for *Pensferanda*.
Pag 10. read *telues* for *telues*.
For other faults I intreat the Reader to correct.



A
**RELATION OF
 ALL THE DVKES, GRAN-**

*des of Spayne, Marquesses,
 Earles, Knights of seuerall Orders,
 together with the Arch-bishops, and
 Bishops, their seuerall Titles,
 Dignities, Offices, Priuiled-
 ges and yeerely
 Renvenues.*



Tedious preamble or a prolix exordium is oftentimes rather offensive, then any way delectable to the Reader: therefore to auoyde occasion of distaste in this kinde, I will briefly betake my selfe to the relation of those particulars which shall in due order present themselues to the Readers view and aspect, and first.

Of the Dukes Grandes of Spayne.

The first is the Duke of *San Lucar* the Maior, or of *Alpechin*, Earle of *Oliuares*, Lord high Steward to his Maiesty of *Spaine*, *Sumiller du Corps*, or chiefe Squire to his body, the said Office belongs to the house of *Burgundie*, of which the King himselfe is chiefe. The said Dukes Mansion or dwelling house is in *Siuill*, his estate and reuenues are in *Andalusia*, valued at sixescore thousand Duckets a yeere, besides offices. He is lineally descended from the house of the *Guzmanes*, whose sonne in law (the Marques of *Torall*) is head of the said house, and also one of the *Grandes of Spaine*, and master of the Kings horse.

A Duccate is
five shillings
sixpence of
our money.

This said Marques of *Torall* his ancestors did alwayes heretofore refuse all offices, and places of dignity in Court, being expressely forbidden by their progenitors successiuelly, holding and accounting it an indignity to their Noble pedigree; this being their motto in their scutcheons. *Reyes de nos, y nos rode Reyes*, (Kings come from vs, wee not from Kings) His house or mansion of antiquity, is in the Kingdome of *Leon*; his reuenues, in former times were not aboue eight thousand, but now valued at sixty foure thousand Duckets a yeere beside offices.

The Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, Marques of *San Lucar* of *Bastrameda*, of *Cacara* in *Affrica*, and Earle of

of *Niebla* his house and estate are in the Kingdome of *Siuill*, his yeerely reuenues with his fishing of *Tennie*, are valued at three hundred thousand Duckets a yeare. He is one of the prime branches of the house and family of *Gusmanes*.

This Duke (being once enstalled in his Duke-dome) frequents not the Kings Court, but liues in Courtlike state within his owne precinct at *San Lu-
car of Barrameda*: his Father was Generall of the Fleete, *Anno Dom. 1588*. The sonne of this great Duke (by vertue of a dispensation from the Pope) hath married his Aunt, both by father and mother, and tis doubtfull, whether her beauty or riches had greatest power in this vnnaturall coniunction.

The Duke of *Medina Celi*, Marques of *Cogolludo*, Earle of the port of *Saint Mary*: Is chiefe of the familie of *Cerdas*: his Mansion or dwelling house is in *Cogolludo*: his estate in the Kingdome of *Toledo*, and *Siuill*; and by estimation worth foure and forty thousand Duckets a yeere.

This Duke is of the blood Royall of *Castilla*, and layes claime to the Kingdome of *Castilla*, and his accustomed manner is euery yeere vpon Twelfe-day to deliver a petition to his Maiesty by right of priuiledge in that behalfe, which petition the King fauourably receiues, and withall answeres in these words, *Nos lo oymos, We heare you*: and so referres it to the Councell royall where it ceaseth for the present without any further proceedings in this Case.

The Present Estate

The Duke of *Lerma*, Marques of *Denia*, Earle of *Ampudia*, Lord of the house of *Sandobal*, and *Rojas*; His houses and Mansions are in *Lerma* and *Denia*, his estate and reuenewes in *Castilla* and *Valentia*, and are worth two hundred and threescore thousand Duckats a yeare.

This said Duke and his eldest sonne, (the Duke of *Viceda*,) Heire apparant to the Dukedom aforesaid, are both dead and the Duke of *Cea* (grandchild to the Duke of *Lerma* aforesaid, and Lord Lieutenant of *Castilla*, enjoyeth all the aforesayd estate which (with his owne) amounteth to three hundred and fourty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The said *Lerma*, perciuing himselfe disfauoured by the King, procured a Cardinals hat for his owne safety.

And the said Dukes fauourite, Marques of *Siete Iglesias*, *Don Rodrigo Calderon* (Captaine of his Maiesties Guard) being attainted of high Treason; (according to the accustomed manner of *Spayne*, for execution of such malefactors) had his throat cut in the open Market place at *Madrid*, and all his goods confiscated to the King: amounting to the summe of three millions of Duckets, or rather more. Moreouer his children and successors of his Linage were proclaimed ignoble, and neuer afterwards hereditarie to the aforesaid demeanes.

This Marques as hee was going to the place of execution, had one going before him with a Bell and a dish in his hand, begging Money for Masses to be said for his soule; saying these words. *Doe good*

good for the Soule of this man, who the other day was so rich, and now in so poore and lamentable estate.

The Duke of *Feria*, Marques of *Safra*, Earle of *Villa Alba*, Chiefe of the family of *Feigueroas*; his house is in *Safra*, his estate in *Estremadura*, his rents are fifty thousand Duckets a yeere.

This Dukes Grandmother was of the house of the *Dormars*, heere in *England*, and a Lady of Honour to *Queene Mary*, who was married to King *Philip*, the second of *Spayne*, and the sayd Lady was married to this Dukes Grandfather, at that same time and so went ouer into *Spayne*.

The Duke of *Infantado*, Marques of *Cenete* and *Santillana*, Earle of *Saldana*, Lord of the Royalty of *Mansanares*, Chiefe of the house of *Mendosas*; his Mansion or dwelling house is in the Citty called *Guadalaxara*, and his estate lies in the Kingdome of *Toledo*, and the mountaines of old *Castilla*: his rents are a hundred thousand Duckats a yeere.

The old Duke is dead and now the young heire enioyes the Dukedom, being some twenty yeeres of age, this is one of the prime Dukes of *Spaine*.

The Duke of *Frias*, Marques of *Berlanga*, Earle of *Haro*, and Lord of the house of the seuen *Infantes* of *Lara*, Constable of *Castilla*, and Iustice Maior of *Spayne*: Hee is Chiefe of the House of *Velascos*: His house is in the Citty *Burgos*, and his estate in old *Castilla*, in the mountaines of *Biscay*, and the Hilles of *Soria*, His rents are fourescore thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Duke of *Medina Riosecco* Marques of *Modica*, Earle of *Melgar*, Vicount *Cabrera*, in *Catalunia* and *Esterlin*; Admirall of *Castilla*, and chiefe of the house of *Enriques*. His Mansion or dwelling house is in *Vallodolid*, and his estate in the prouince of *Campos*, *Catalunia*; and *Sicilia*, his rents are sixe-score thousand Duckats a yeaire.

This Duke of *Alba*, riding a hawking in the moun-
taines of *Tole-
do*, by *Sala-
manca* disco-
uered a Valley
amongst the
Hills, inhabi-
ted by heathe-
nish people,
called *Patuecos*:
and before not
knowne which
Valley was
giuen to him
by the King,
about twenty
yeares since,
and these
people did
adore the
Sunne-rising.

The Duke of *Alba* and *Guesca*, Marques of *Coria*, Earle of *Saluatierra*, Vicount of *Saldices*, and Lord of *Valde Corneja*, of the family of the *Toledos*, Counstable of *Nauarre* by inheritance, his Mansions or dwelling houses are in *Salamanca*, and *Alba*: and his estate in old *Castilla*, *Nauarre* and *Andalusia*: His rents are a hundred thousand Duckets a yeaire.

The Duke of *Alcada*, (of the house of *Gansules*, Marques of *Tarifa*, Earle of *Hornos*, Lieutenant or Lord president of *Andalusia*, and Lord chiefe Notarie of the same. He is chiefe of the family of *Riu-
ras*, His Mansion or dwelling house is in the City of *Siwil*, and his estate in the same Kingdome; His rents are fourescore thousand Duckets a yeaire.

The Duke of *Alburquerque*, Marques of *Guelma*, and *Culiar*, Earle of *Leedesma*, Chiefe of the family of the *Cuevas*. His house is in *Culiar*, and his estate in old *Castilla*, His rents are fifty thousand Duckets a yeaire.

The

The Duke of *Escalona*, Marques of *Villena*, Earle of *Santisteban*, Lord *Garganta*, Chiefe of the family of *Pachecos*, His houses are in *Toledo* and *Escalona*, and his estate in the Province of the *Mancha* in the Kingdome of *Toledo*. His rents are worth a hundred thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Osuna*, Marques of *Penafiel*, Earle of *Vrenia*, head of the family of *Girones*, Lord chiefe Notarie of *Castilla*: His house is in *Osuna*, his estate in *Andolusia* and old *Castilla*: His rents are foure-score thousand Duckats a yeere.

The Duke of *Arcos*, Marques of *Cades* and *Lara*, Earle of *Marchena*, chiefe of the family of the *Pences* of *Leon*: His house is in *Seuill*, and his estate in the said Kingdome; His rents are fifty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Beiarr*, Marques *Gibraleon*, Earle of *Benalcasar*, Chiefe of the house of the *Sunigas* and *Soto Maior*; His *Mansion* or dwelling house is in *Seuill*, and his estate in the said Kingdome: His rents are threescore and ten thousand Duckets a yeere, this Duke is of the blood Royall.

The Duke of *Gandia*, Marques of *Lombay*, Earle of *Oliha*, head of the family of the *Borjas*: His house is in *Valentia*, and his estate in the same Kingdome: his rents are fifty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The

The Duke of *Cesa*, *Balna* and *Soma*, Marques of *Poca*; Earle of *Cabra*, *Palamos*, and *Olineto*, Vicount of *Disnacar*, Admirall of *Naples*; High Constable of the Castle of *Ferxo*: He is head of the house of *Cordobas*; His Mansion or chiefe dwelling house, is in *Cordoba*, and his estate in the Kingdome of *Naples*, and *Catalunia*. His rents are sixescore thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Maqueda* and *Naxera*. Marques of *Elche*, Earle of *Valentia* and *Triuinio*, chiefe of the house of the *Manrriques de lara*, and *Cardenas*. His houses are in *Toledo*, and *Naxera*: and his estate in the Kingdome of *Leon* and *Estremadura*: his rents are fourescore and ten thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Segorbe* and *Cardona*, Marques of *Comares*, Lord of *Lucena*, Earle of *Pradas*, Constable of *Arragon*, head of the *Arragones* and *Cardonas*; of the blood Royall of *Arragon*: His house is in *Valentia*, his estate in the said Kingdome *Catalunia* and *Andalusia*: His rents are sixescore thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke *Peniaranda*, Marques of *Banefä*, Earle of *Miranda*, chiefe of the family of the *Auellanellas*, and likewise allied vnto the house of *Sanga*, his house is in *Peniaranda*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: His rents are yeerely fourty thousand Duckets a yeere.

The

The Duke of *Tjar*, his house is in *Saragoſa*, and his estate in *Arragon*; his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Duke of *Villa Hermosa*, Earle of *Ribagoſa*, of the linage of *Arragones*, his house is in *Saragoſa*, and his estate in *Arragon*: His rents are foure and twenty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Beraguas*, Marques of *Iamayca*, Admirall of the *Indies*; allied to the houfe of *Toledo*: his house is in *Saragoſa*: and his estate in *Arragon*, and the *Indies*, estimated to be worth thirty thousand Duckats a yeare besides his Admiralls place, which is worth twenty thousand Duckets a yeere more.

The Duke of *Paſtrana*, Prince of *Eboli*, of the house and family of *Siluas* in *Portugall*: this house is in *Paſtrana*; his estate in the Prouince of *Alcarria*, his revenues are worth forty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Duke of *Villa Franca*, is of the house of *Toledo*, but being not desirous to reteine the title of a Duke, assignes it to his sonne, and is only contented with the name *Don Pedro* of *Toledo*. His sonne is Duke of *Fernandina*, Marques of *Villa Franca*, Prince of *Montalban*, and Earle of *Peniramiro*.

This *Don Pedro*, was he that was taken Prisoner comming for *England*, in the yeare 1588. and his

The present Estate

sonne did lately take Saint Christophers Iland. Their Mansions or chief dwelling houses are in *Toledo* and *Villa Franca*: and their estates in *Naples* and *Galisia*, valued at sixecore thousand Duckets a yeare.

*The reuuenues
of the Nobili-
tie were grea-
ter in substance
vntill Philip,
the third ba-
sished the Mo-
riscoes out of
Spayne, which
Moriscoes were
the most induſt- debtors (by yearly portions) till satisfaction bee-
rions people in
Spayne, and by
reason of their
banishment the
Kingdome is
much dispe-
pled they being
in number a-
bove a hundred
thousand.*

All these are Dukes Grandees in *Spayne*, and hold their priuiledges and dignities successiuely by inheritance, and so doe the Constables and Admirals, within the King of *Spaynes* dominions.

Now for their estates & yerely reuuenues, none of them can sell, but may (if necessity and occasion require) Morgage the same for the payments of their debtors (by yearly portions) till satisfaction bee made, and then the right owner, or his surviving heire, must reposesse the same without any impediment or contradiction.

Another obseruation Concerning these Grandees is, that none of them must be married without the Kings leauue and licence: which if they doe obtaime, and are married, their espoused Ladies must not loose their virginity within fixe miles of the Kings Court, the first night after they are Married.

Furthermore no Grandee, Nobleman or Gentleman of worth, may be arrested for debt, but must pay their debts as the abouesaid Grandees.

Neithier can any stranger be arrested for debt if he can but produce two witnesses, that will be deposed and take their oath, that he is descended from the loynes of Gentle-parents in his natvie Countrey. Also no Souldiers can be billeted vpon any of the Nobility, nor Gentry of *Spayne*.



The Grandees of ITALY which may
at their owne pleasure bee cou-
red before the King.

THe Duke of *Paliano*, Prince of *Serino*, Coun-
stable of *Naples*; of the house and lineage of
Colona Romano: His mansion or dwelling
house is in *Rome*, his estate and reuenewes are in
the adiacent borders called *Campana Romana*, and are
valued at a hundred thousand Duckets a yeare.

Marques *Spinola*, chiefe Campmaster of the ar-
mies in *Flaunders* and Generall in the *Palatinat*: This Marques
is Commandes
Now governour of *Milain*: Generall of the King
of Spaynes forces there; Knight of the Noble order
of the Golden Pleece: His house is at *Gendou*, some
estate of land he hath in *Spayne*, but his greatest re-
uenewes are in money; by relation two or three
millions; but not certainly knownen. His sonne
for the reward of his service at the *Palatinat*, was
made a Cardinaall commonly called *Cardinall*
Spinola.

The Duke of *Braciano*, Lord of the house of *Br-
aciano Romana*, His house is in *Rome*; his estate in the
aforesaid *Campana Romana* and *Tuscan*: and is
worth fourescore thousand Duckets a yeere.

The Prince of *Bisintano*, had a faire estate and ma-

ny titles, but now all are come to nothing but a bare title; although hee was heretofore head of the house of Saint Seberina: he is called by the name of *Don Tiberio Carasa*.

The Prince of *Malfeta*, of the house of *Gonsaga*, graund Iusticer of *Naples*, Earle of *Guaftala*, and *Campo Bassa*: his house is in *Guaftala*; his estate in *Naples* and *Lombardie*: his rents are seuenty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Prince of *Melfi*, of the house of *Oria*, great Protonotario or Pronotarie of *Naples*; His house is at *Genoua*, and his estate lyeth in the Kingdome of *Naples*: His rents are two hundred thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Priace of *Asinly*, Lord of the house of *Leyba*; his house is at *Naples*, and his estate in the said Kingdome: His rents are fourty thousand Duckets a yeere.

The Duke of *Montalto*, Prince of *Paterno*, is of the family of *Moncada* and *Arragon*: His house is at *Palermo*, and his estate lyes in the Kingdomes of *Naples* and *Scicilie*: his rents are a hundred and fourty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Terra noua*, Prince of *Castelbitrano*, is of the house and family of *Zallavia* and *Arragon*, his house is at *Palermo*, and his estate in the Kingdome of *Scicilie*: His rents are seuenty thousand Duckets a yeere.

The Marques of *Pescara* and *Vasto*, is of the house and family of *Avalus*, his house is at *Naples*, and his estate in the same kingdome: his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The

The Marques of *Sexto*, of the family of *Spinola*, his house is at *Genona*, his estate in the Kingdome of *Naples*: his rents are seuenty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Montelos*, is of the house and family of *Pinatelo*, his house is in the City of *Naples*, and his estate in the same Kingdome and *Calabria*: his rents are fourty thousand Duckets a yere.

The Prince of *Castillon*, of the house and family of *Gonsaga*, his house is at *Castillon*, and his estate in *Lombardie*: his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Duke of *Salmoneta*, is of the family of *Catana*, his house is in *Rome*, and his estate neere thereunto adioyning, his rents are thirty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Prince of *Butera*, is of the House of *Brangifort*, His house is in *Palermo*, and his estate not farre distant from it: his rents are fourescore thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Prince of *Sulmona*, is of the house of *Bargense*; His house is at *Rome*, and his estate in the Kingdome of *Naples*, his rents are twenty thousand Duckets a yeare.

Marqueses Grandes of Spayne.

THe Marques of *Astorga*, Earle of *Tрастамара* and *Santa Maria*, of the house of *Villa Lobos*, head of the lineage of *Osorios*, hee hath his house in *Astorga*, and his estate in the kingdome of *Leon*, and in the Prouince of *Campos*: his rents are fourty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Aquilar*, Earle of *Casteneda*, is of the house of *Manriques* of *Lara*: his house is in *Aquilar*, his estate in *Leon*; and his rents are foure and thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Mondesar*, Earle of *Tendilla*, of the lineage of *Mendoza*; his house is in *Mondesar* and his estate in the Prouince of *Alcarria*: his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Pliego*, is of the house of *Aquilar*, hee holdes his mansion or dwelling house in *Cordoba*, and his estate is in *Alcarria* and *Andalusia*, his rents are a hundred thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Velos* and *Molina Adelantado*, or Lieutenant of *Murcia*, is of the house of *Fajardos*; His house and his estate are in *Murcia*, and his rents are sixe and fourty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Santa Cruz* or the *Holy-Crosse*, is of the house of *Bacan*: His Mansion or dwelling house is in the *Viso*, his estate in *Andalusia*: and his rents are thirty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The

The Marques of *Velada*, of the lineage and house of *Toledo* and *Anila*, His house is in *Anila*, his estate in the Kingdome of *Toledo* : his rents are thirty thousand Duckets a yeare,

Of the Earles Grandes of Spayne.

The Earle of *Benauento*, Duke of *Villaon*, Earle of *Luna* and *Mayorga*. He is of the house of *Pimentele* and holds his mansion or dwelling house in *Valladelid*; his estate is in *Campos* in the Kingdome of *Estremadura* : and his rents are a hundred thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Lemus* and *Andrade* Marques of *Sarria*, Earle of *Villalba* of the house of the *Castres* : His mansion or dwelling house is in *Monforse Delemus*, his estate in *Galisia* : His rents are fifty thousand Duckats a yeere.

The Earle of *Oropesa*, and *Deloptosa* Marques *Garrantilla* Lord of *Cebolla* : hee is of the house and lineage of *Toledo*, His Mansion or chiefe dwelling house is in *Oropesa*, his estate lyeth in the Kingdome, of *Toledo*, His rents are seuentie thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Albadelista* is of the lineage of the *Enrriques* : His mansion house is in *Camora*, and his estate in old *Castilla*, His rents are thirty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The

The Earle of *Altamira*, is of the house and linage of *Moscoso*: his mansion or dwelling house is in *Altamira*: his estate in *Galesia*, his rents two and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Monterry*, is of the house of *Sunigas*, his house is in *Salamanca*, his estate in *Galisia*, his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

*Marqueffes of Spayne,
which are not
Grandees.*

*This Marques
was lately
made a Grande*

THe Marques of *Ayamonte*, of the linage of *Sunigas*, and *Soto Maior*; his house and estate are in *Sinill*: and his rents six and twenty thousand Duckats a yeere.

The Marques of *Tauara*, of the house of *Pimentel*, his house is in *Valladolid*; his estate in old *Castilla*: and his rents sixeteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Carpio* Earle of *Armuz* of the house of *Haro*; his mansion or dwelling house is in *Carmona*: his estate in *Andalusia*, and his rents are four and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Caznarasa*, Earle of *Ricla*, of the house of *Cobos*; his house is in *Valladolid*, and estate in *Arragon*: and his rents are five and fourty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The

The Marques of *Cortes*, of the lineage and house of *Toledo*, his house is in *Cortes*, his estate is in *Nauarra*: his rents are fifteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Montemayor*, of the lineage and stocke of *Silbas*, he hath his house in *Monte-mayor*; his estate in the Kingdome of *Toledo*, and his rents are eighteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Montesclaros* of the lineage of *Mendosas* he holds his chiefe house for residencie in *Guadalaxara*: his estate lyeth in the Prouince of *Alcarria*, and his rents are sixeteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Nauas*, Earle of *Risco*, is of the house and lineage of *Auilas*, hee hath his mansion or chiefe dwelling house in *Anila*, and his estate is in *Aquella Comarca*: his rents are sixe and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Stepa*, of the centurions of *Genoua*, hath his house in *Siuill*, and his estate in the same Kingdome: his rents are fifty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Caracena*, of the lineage of *Carillos* and *Toledo*, holds his house in *Caracena*, and his estate in *Castilla*: his rents are sixeteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Malpica*, of the lineage of the *Riueras*, holdes his house in *Madrid*, and his estate in the Kingdome of *Toledo*: his rents are fourty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Ladrada*, of the lineage and house of *Cuebas*, holdes his house in *Ladrada*, and his estate in the Kingdome of *Murcia*: His rents are twelve thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques *Canete*, of the lineage and house of *Mendosas*; holds his house in *Cuenca*, and his estate in *Aquella Comarra*: his rents are thirty four thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Falces*, of the house of *Peralta*, hath his Mansion house in *Mansilla*, and his estate in *Nauarra*: his rents are eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Aytona*, of the house of *Moncada* and *Cardona*; holdeth his chiefe mansion in *Valentia*, and his estate in the said Kingdome, his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Delualle*, of the house and family of *Fernan cortes*, his house is in *Mexico*, in the West Indies, and his estate lyeth in *Nova Hispania*, new *Spayne*, his rents are seuenty thousand Duckats a yeere.

The Marques of *Fromista*, of the lineage of *Enriques*; his house is in *Fromista*; his estate in *Campos*; His rents are ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Cerralbo*, of the house of *Toledo*, and *Pachecos*, hath his mansion house in *Cerralbo*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: his rents are ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Ardiles* and *Algaua*, of the house of *Guzmanes*, hath his house and estate in *Seuill*: and his rents are thirty sixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

The

The Marques of *Piobera*, of the house of *Sandas*, hath his mansion house in *Salamanca*, and his estate in old *Castilla*, his rents are sixe thousand Duckars a yeare.

The Marques of *Veteta*, of the house of *Cardenas* his house is in *Lerena*, and his estate in *Estremadura*: his rents are fifteene thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Marques of *Alcanizas*, of the house of *Manrriques* and *Almansas*; hath his house in *Alcanizas*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: his rents are fifteene thousand Duckars a yeare.

The Marques of *Anila-Fuente*, of the house of *Cunigas*, hath his house in *Anila-Fuente*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: his rents are eighteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Mota*, of the house of *Vloas*, hath his house and estate in *Toro*, and his rents are sixteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Villa Manrriques*, of the house of *Sunigas*, his whole estate is in old *Castilla*: and his rents are twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Lansarote*, Lord of *Fuerte-Ventura*, of the house of *Rojas* and *Herreras* his house and estate are in the *Canarias*: his rents sixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Aunion*, of the house of *Velascos* and *Herreras*, hath his house in *Aunion*, and his estate in *Castilla*, his rents are two and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Guadalcazar*, of the house of *Cordouas*, hath both his house and estate in *Andalusia*: and his rents are ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

Late Ambassador in England lately dead. The Marques of *Ynojosa*, of the lineage of the *Mendosas*, hath his house in *Madrid*, and his estate in *Castilla*: and his rents are twenty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Marques of *Villar*, of the lineage of *Pimenteles* and *Suniga*, hath his house and estate in *Castilla*: and his rents are sixe and twenty thousand Duckets a yeere.

The Marques of *Iodar*, of the house of *Caranajales*, he hath his house in *Iodar*, and his estate in *Andalusia*: his rents are ten thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Marques of *Salinas*, of the house of *Velascos*, hath his house in *Madrid*, and his estate in the *Indies*: his rents are fifty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Marques of the *Valles*, of the house *Acunia*, hath his house and estate in old *Castilla*, and his rents are sixeteene thousand Duckats a yeere.

The Marques of *Flores de Auila*, of the house of *Cunigas*, hath his house in *Salamanca*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: his rents are eight thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Marques of *Pobar*, of the house of *Auilas* and *Guzmanes*, hath his house and estate in *Andalusia*: and his rents are sixteene thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Marques of *Pardos*, of the house of *Cerdas*, hath his house in *Toledo*, his estate in *Castilla*; and his rents are thirty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Marques of *Mirabel*, of the house of *Auilas*, hath his house in *Placencia*, and his estate in *Placencia*: his rents are foureteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Guardia*, of the house of *Meyas*, his house is in *Guardia*, and his estate in *Andalusia*: his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Almacan*, Earle of *Monteagudo*, hath his house in *Almacan*, and his estate in olde *Castilla*: his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Moya* of the house of *Pachecos*, and Lord of the houses of the *Scid*: hath his house in *Valentia*, and his estate in *Cuenca*: his rents are sixeteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Fueme*, of the house of *Sandobal*, hath his whole estate in *Andalusia*: and his rents are ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Laguna*, of the house of *Cerdas*, hath his whole estate in *Leon*; and his rents are twelve thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques *Calanda*, of the house of *Alafones*, in *Arragon*: his rents are foure thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Nauarres*, of the house of *Borjas*, hath his house and estate in *Valentia*: and his rents are twelve thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Almenara*, Earle of *Cocer-
tana*, his house and estate are in *Valentia* and *Ca-
stilla*: his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Villamicar*, of the house of *Rojas*, and *Sandobal*, his rents are twelve thousand Duckats a yeare.

The present Estate

The Marques of *Loriana*, his house is in *Auila*, and his estate in *Castilla*, and his rents are worth ten thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Marques of *Orani*, of the linage of *Silvas*, his whole estate is in *Cardena*, and his rents are tennē thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Tabara*, of the house of *Pimenteles*, hath his house in *Valladolid*, and his estate in *Castilla*: his rents are worth sixeteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Ielbes*, of the house of *Pimenteles*, his whole estate is in *Castilla*: and his rents are twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Malagon*, Earle of *Villa Lonso*, of the house of *Vllas*, his house is in *Zoro*, and his estate in *Castilla*: his rents are sixe and thirty thousand Duckats a yeere.

The Earles of Spayne, which are Grandes.

THe Earle of *Salinas* and *Ribadeo*, Duke of *Villa*, *Francia*, of the linage of *Silbas*: hath his house in *Madrid*, and his estate in *Galicia*, *Vizcaya* and *Naples*: his rentes are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Aguilar*, Lord of *Cameros*, of the house of *Arelanos*: hath his house in *Aguilar*, his estate

estate in *Rioja*, and his rents are fifteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle *Aranda*, of the house of *Burreas*, hath his house in *Saragosa*, and his estate in *Aragon*: his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Almenara*, in *Valentia*, his rents are fixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Alcaudete*, of the house of *Cordonas*, hath his house in *Alcaudete*, and his estate in the Kingdome of *Cordoua*: his rents are eightene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Albaida*, of the house of *Milanes*, in *Valentia*, his rents are sixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Aymon*, of the house of *Cordouas* and *Leon*, hath his house in *Cordoua*, and his estate in *Granada*: his rents are sixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Debelchite*, of the house of *Tsares*, hath his house in *Valentia*, and his estate in *Arragon*: his rents are eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Castellar*, head of the house of *Sahabedras*, his house and estate are in *Seuill*: and his rents are sixeteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Castro*, of the house of *Mendosas*, hath his house in *Castro*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: his rents are twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Cifuentes*, of the house of *Siluas*, hath his house in *Toledo*, and his estate in *Alcarria*: his rents are eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Chinchon*, head of the house of *Buadillas*, hath his house and estate in *Tolledo*: and his rents are forty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Corunna*, of the house of *Mendosas*, hath his house in *Guadalaxara*, and his estate in *Alecarria*: his rents are tenne thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Fuensalida*, Marques of *Valcarrota*, of the house of *Ayalas*, hee hath his house in *Toledo*, and his estate in that Kingdome *Estremadura* and *Andalusia*, his rents are seventy thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Gelbes*, of the house of *Portugals*, hath his house in *Seuill*, and his estate in *Castilla*: his rents are ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Gomera of Ayales, Suares, and Castilla*, his house and estate are in the *Canaries*: his rents are foureteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Guirra*, of the house of *Pachecos and Castillas*, hath his house and estate in new *Castilla*: his rents are sixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Villamediana*, of the house of *Tarsis, Correo Mayor*. Hath his house in *Valladolid*, his estate in *Andalusia*, and his rents are fourescore thousand Duckats a yeare with his office.

The Earle of *Fuentes*, of the house of *Heredias*, his house is in *Caragosa*, and his estate in *Arragon*, his rents are eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Medillen* of the house of *Portocarreiros*, hath his house in *Medillen*, and his estate in *Estremadura*: his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Ciruela*, of the house of *Velascos*, hath his house in *Rea*, his estate in old *Castilla*, and *Andalusia*: his rents are foureteene thousand Duckats a yere.

The

Or chiefe post
Master.

The Earle of *Morata*, of the house of *Lunes*, hath his house in *Caragosa*, his estate in *Arragon*: his rents are eight thousand Duckats a yeere.

The Earle of *Casarubios* of the house of *Chazones*, hath his house and estate in *Toledo*: and his rents are sixteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Onate*, of the house of *Guebaras*, hath his house in *Onate*, and his estate in *Gipuzcoa*: his rents are eightene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Puebla*, of *Maestre*, of the house of *Cor-donas*, his house is in *Lerena*, and his estate in *Estrema-dura*: his rents are sixteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Orgaz* of the house of *Ayalas* and *Mendosas*, hath his house in *San-tillana* and his estate in the kingdome of *Toledo* and *Vizcaya*: his rents are eightene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Palma*, of the house of *Portocarreros* hath his house in *Hecija*, and his estate in the Kingdome of *Cordeba*: his rents are fourteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Pliego*, of the house of *Carrillos*, hath his house in *Guadalaxara*, and his estate in *Cuenca*, his rents are eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Punio en rostro*, of the house of *Arias*, hath his house in *Madrid*, and his estate in the Kingdome of *Toledo*: his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Paredes*, of the house of *Marriques*, hath his house in *Paredes*, and his estate in old *Ca-stilla*: his rents are sixteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Salazar*, of the house of *Relascos*, hath his whole estate in old *Castilla*; and his rents

are twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Ribadabia*, of the house of *Mendofas*, hath his house in *Valladolid*, and his estate in *Galicia*: his rents are ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Sastago*, of the house of *Arragon*, hath his house in *Caragosa*, and his estate in *Arragon*: his rents are sixeteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Santistevan*, chiefe of the house of *Venauides*, hath his house in *Vbeda*, and his estate in *Gaen*: his rents are fifteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Galues*, of the house of *Cerdas*, hath his house and his estate in *Galicia*: and his rents are sixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Varajas*, head of the house of *Sapatas*, hath his house in *Madrid*, and his estate in *Aquel-la-Comarca*: his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Nieua*, of the house of *Enrriquez*, hath his house in *Nieua*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Ayamor* and *Fernandina*, Duke of *Villa Real* in the Kingdome of *Naples*: and of the house of *Diaquez*: hath his house and his estate in *Vizcaya*: and his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Lodosa*, of the house of *Mex doz as* and *Nauarros*, hath his whole estate in *Nauarra*: and his rents are nine thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Cantillana*, of the house of *Vicentelos*, hath his house in *Cenill*, and his estate in *Andalusia*: and his rents are twentie thousand Duckats a yeare.

The

The Earle of *Aninober*, of the house of *Leyuas*, hath his mansion or chiefe dwelling house in *Toledo*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: his rents are eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Castrillo*, of the house of *Abellanedas*, hath his house in *Aranda*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: and his rents are ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Villa-nueva* of *Anuedo*, of the house of *Vlloas*, hath his whole estate in old *Castilla*: and his rents are eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Arcos*, of the house of *Figueras* and *Mendoza*, hath his whole estate in that Kingdomes of *Toledo* and *Andalusia*, his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Puebla* and *Montalban*, of the house of *Telles* and *Girones*, hath his house in *Puebla*, and his estate in *Toledo*: his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Baylen*, of the house of *Ponces* of *Leon*, hath his house in *Baylen*, and his estate in *Andalusia*: his rents are twelve thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Osorno*, of the house of *Manriques*, hath his house in *Osorno*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: his rents are sixeteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Graxal*, of the house of *Vegas*, hath his house in *Graxal*, and his estate in *Campas*: his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Villamor*, of the house of *Albarados*, hath his house in *Madrid*, and his estate in *Castilla*: his rents are two and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Villanor*, of the house of *Guzmanes*, hath his house and estate in *Castilla*: and his rents are twelve thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Villaflor* of the house of *Enrques*, hath his whole estate in *Castilla*: and his rents are eight thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Fuenti-duenia* of the house of *Lunas*, hath his house in *Fuenti-duenia*, and his estate in olde *Castilla*: his rents are twelve thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Fuensaldena*, of the house of *Viveros* and *Lunas*, hath his house in *Valladolid*: and his estate in old *Castilla*: his rents are ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

This Earle is
now a Grande
of Spayne.

The Earle of *Mayalden*, Prince of *Esquilache*, of the house of *Barjas*, hath his whole estate in the Kingdome of *Naples*: and his rents are thirty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Fuente el sanco* of the house of *Dezas*, hath his house and estate in *Toro*: and his rents are twelve thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Salba-tierra* of the house of *Ayalas* and *Sarmientos*; hath his whole estate in *Galicia*: and his rents are sixeteene thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Villa-alba* of the house of *Ayalas*, hath his house and estate in *Toledo*: and his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Gondomar*, of the house of *Sarmientes* and *Acunie*: hath his house and estate in *Galicia*, and his rents are nine thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Penaranda*, of the house *Bracamonte* ;
hath his house in *Penaranda* , and his estate in old
Castilla , his rents are eight thousand Duckets a
yeare.

The Earle of *Villa-longa* , of the house of *Fran-
quesa* ; hath his house in *Villa-longa* , and his estate in
old *Castilla* ; his rents are sixe thousand Duc-
kets a yeare.

The Earle of *Villar* , of the house of *Torres* , and
Portugall : hath his house in *Tacn* , and his estate in
the same Prouince : his rents are nine thousand
Duckets a yeare.



The Constables of Spayne.

1. **T**HE Constable of *Castilla*, the Duke of *Frias*.
2. **T**HE Constable of *Arragon*, the Duke of *Cardona*.
3. The Constable of *Nauarra*, the Duke of *Alba*.
4. The Constable of *Naples*, Earle of *Paliano*.

The certainty of their meanes, in respect of their offices and priuileges is not knowne and therefore cannot well bee truely determined; but they are thought to exceed the Admiralls in all respects both of Dignities, Priuileges and reuenewes of their offices.

The Admiralls of Spayne.

THE Duke of *Medina of Rioseco*, Admirall of *Castilla*, his reuenewes of office are fiftie and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

2. The brother to the Duke of *Infantado*, Bishop of *Siguenca*,

Siguenga, is Admirall of *Aragon*, his office is valued at eightene thousand Duckats a yeare.

3 The Admirall of *Valentia*, his estate and reuenues by office are valued at sixteene thousand Duckets a yeere.

4 The Duke of *Beraguas*, Admirall of the *Indies*, his estate and reuenues by office are valued at twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Lords Lieutenants or Presidents of Spayne, commonly called Adelantados.

1. **T**He Duke of *Lerma* and *Zea Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant of *Castilla*, his reuenues of office are worth sixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

2. The Duke of *Alcala-Adelantado* of *Andalusia*, his office is valued at eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Velez-Adelantado* of *Murcia*, his office is worth seauen thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Cardinall and Arch-bishop of *Toledo-Adelantado* of *Cacorla*, his reuenues are included in his Arch-Bishoppricke, as appertaining to the same.

The Adelantado of *Galicia*, his reuenues by office are sixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Prince of *Asculi*, Adelantado of *Canaria*, his place by office is valued at foure thousand Duckats a yeare.

Vicounts



*Vicountes of Spayne and the value
of their Lordships, of which they
are Vicounts.*

OF *Toriza*, at four thousand Duckats a yeare.
Of *Peralta*, at four thousand Duckats a
yeare.
Of *Rosa*, and Earle of *Aranda*, at sixe thousand Duc-
kats a yeare.
Of *Sol*, Vicount of *Castros*, at eight thousand Duc-
kats a yeare.
Of *Disnajar*, and Duke of *Sesar*, at eight thousand
Duckats a yeare.

*Archbishops and Bishops of Spayne,
and their yearly
Demeanes.*

FIrst, the *Infante Don Ferdinando*; third brother to
the King of *Spayne*, is *Cardinall of Toledo*, Pri-
mate and *Metropolitane* of all *Spayne*, and next vnto
the Pope, thought to bee the greatest Prelate in all
Christendome for wealth and Dignities: insomuch
that his Reuenues are thought to bee worth not so
little, as four hundred thousand Duckets a yeere.

Don

Don Alphonso, in his time of reigning did Conquer *Toledo*, with the sword from the Moores, in the yeare 1083. and was the first King that established this Arch-Bishoprick, in this great state and estate; and since his time, it hath beene much enriched by the large bounty of Kings and many Noble men of *Spayne*, insomuch that now besides the Primacie, and Chauncery of *Castilla*; it hath beene in great Credite and authority throughout all *Europe*, and is serued with foureteene Dignities and Channons, with Prebends: Fifty Portionists and other extraordinary Channons, besides Chaplaines, Priests, Clearks, Chanters, and other Officets that haue stipends or fees, at the least sixe hundred. Besides it is exceeding rich in Plate.

The Archbishop of *Senill*, his estate is valued at a hundred thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Sant-Iago*, at fourescore thousand Duckats a yeare.

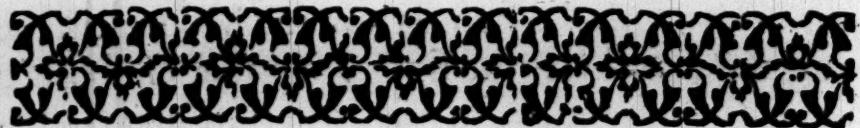
Of *Valentia* at fifty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Granada*, at seuen and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Burgos*, at forty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Saragosa*, at thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Taragona*, at fife and thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.



*Bishops within the Precincts and
Jurisdiction of Toledo,
Their yearly Revenues.*

THE Bishop of Guenca, is worth in estate fifty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of Siguenza, at fifty thousand Duckets a yeare.

Of Osma, at thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of Cordoba, at fourty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of Jaen, at twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of Segonie, at sixe and twenty thousand Duckets a yeare.

Of Auila, at foure and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of Seuill.

THE Bishop of Malaga, his estate is worth thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of Cadiz, at fifteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of Canaria, at twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of

Of Granada.

THE Bishop of *Almeria*, is worth sixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Guadix*, at eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of Valentia.

THE Bishop of *Cartagena*, is worth tenne thousand Duckets a yeare.

Of *Origuela*, at eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Segorbe*, at tenne thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Balbastro*, at sixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of Burgos.

THE Bishop of *Caloborra*, is worth twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Palentia*, at sixeteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Pamplona*, at thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.



*Bishops within the Precincts and
Jurisdiction of San-Diago,
Their yearly Revenues.*

THE Bishop of *Coria*, is worth foure and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Astorga*, at twelue thousand Duckets a yeare.

Of *Samora*, at twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Salamanca*, at twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Oriense*, at eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Tuy*, at foure thousand Duckets a yeare.

Of *Vadajoz*, at sixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Lugo*, at eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Ciudad-Rodrigo*, at twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of Taragona.

THE Bishop of *Lerida*, is worth tenne thousand Duckats a yeere.

Of

Of *Tortosa*, at foureteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Barcelona*, at eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Girona*, at twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Vrgel*, at seuen thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Viqui*, at fие thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Caragosa*.

THe Bishop of *Taragona*, is worth sixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Iaca*, at eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Gnesca*, at ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Valuastro*, at nine thousand Duckets a yeare.

Of *Albacarin*, at sixe thousand Duckets a yeare.

These following are exempted
and free of themselves.

THe Bishop of *Leon*, is worth fourteene thousand Duckets a yeare.

Of *Obiedo*, foure and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Valodelid*, at foureteene thousand Duckets a yeare.

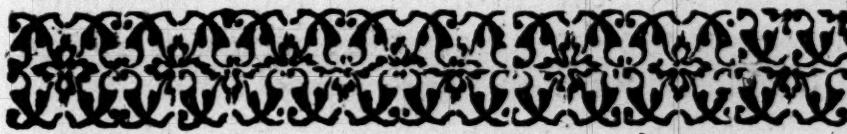
The Bishoppricke of *Placentia* although it fall vacant in the Popes moneth of Election, yet notwithstanding it is at the Kings dispoure: where yee are to note that the King of *Spayne*, and the Pope, doe diuide the yeare betweene them by Monethly course, for the donation of Bishoppricks and other Spirituall liuings: but yet this of all the rest is excepted to bee only in the Kings gift, although it happen to fall voyd in the Popes moneth.

Now vpon the election of any Bishop, either by the King or the Pope, the sayd Bishop must enter into bond to pay such yeerely pensions as hee shall be appointed by the King or the Pope, which of themsoeuer giue his Bishoppricke.

These Pensions due most commonly amount vnto a third part of the Bishops yeerly reuenues, and must bee payd to such persons as they shall thinke fitting to receiue the same.

These Pensioners must be apparelled in blacke, and vnmarried, and so must continue: some of them are of Gentle birth, and education, and must be well disposed to Piety, and Religion, vpon which approbation they are admitted.

Knights



Knights of the Noble Order of the Golden- Fleece.

PHILIP, Duke of Burgundie, and Earle of Flanders, was the first Institutor of this order, in the tenth yeare of his Dukedom, vpon an oath which he had taken to wage war with the Infidells of Siria, and to conquer Iury.

This said order had (for Patron and Protectour) Saint Andrew; and the remembrance of this Order was and is to bee solemnized for the space of three dayes together once euery yeare.

The first day of which solemnity the Knights of that order were to be apparelled with Scarlet, or red coloured Robes, in token that Heauen is purchased by effusion of blood and Martyrdome.

The second day they were to bee clothed in blacke, representing mourning for the defunct, which haue dyed in the warres.

The third day they were to be clad with White Vestures, in honour of the purity of the Virgin Mary.

These

These Knights (to shew that they are distingui-
shed from other orders of Knighthood) doe weare a
Chayne of Gold made after the fashion of *Fazells*,
with a Fleece Ramme, hanging at it.

The King of *Spayne*, is chiefe of this Order, as he
is head of the house of *Burgundie*.

There are foure and twenty Knights in number
of the said Order, which are Princes of the most
Noble families, in *Burgundie*, *Spaine*, *Flaunders* and
Netherlands.

In *Spaine*, Charles the Kings Brother and the
Duke of *Alba*, The Duke of *Osuna*, the Duke of
Arcos, The Duke of *Escalona*, The Duke of *Medina*,
Sidonia, The Duke of *Bejar*, the Duke of *Cardona*, and
the Marques of *Pescara* and *Bastos*.

In *Italy*, Marques *Spinola*, and other noble
Princes.

In *Germanie*, Diuerse of the house of *Austria*, and
other Princes, as the Duke of *Banaria*, and the Duke
of *Nubourke*.

In *Flaunders*, the Duke of *Ascott*, and some
others.

Knights of the Order of Saint James.

The Master and chiefe of this Order, is the King
of *Spayne*, as annexed to his *Crowne*, and hee
is

is the onely perpetuall Gouernour and administrator of the same order.

The originall cause of the institution of this Order, was, to secure those which went in Pilgrimage to *Santiago* in *Galicia*, who in former times had heene much oppressed and molested by the Moores. Also the Nobility of Spayne, did ioyne with the Monkes of Saint *Augustine*, for the establishing of that Order: and they did get it Confirmed by Pope *Alexander*, Anno. 1175. The principall agent for the obtayning of this Confirmation was *Pedro Fernandes de Puente O Fuente Calada*, who afterwards was Master of the said Order.

This order hath ninety foure Lord-ships, or Dignities belonging to it of different reueneues, but in all they are worth three hundred thousand Duckets a yeare.

These Dignities are bestowed (vpon certaine Knights of the said Order) (by the King) according to his fauour, and their deserthes.

The Patron of this Order is *Santiago*, and they are gouerned by the rule of Saint *Augustine*.

The badge by which the Knights of this Order are knowne, is a Crosse made of red Veluet in the fashion of a sword.

When any Knight of this Order, is Enstalled, it is performed with great solemnity; the Master of the Order, inuesting him with a white Robe (or his deputy in his absence) and giuing vnto him a Sword, the rest of the Knights alwayes giuing their attendance at the performance of such a^{tes}.

The Present Estate

This is done at some Church or religious House, belonging to the Patron of the same Order.

These Knights (in case of necessity) are bound to serue their King in the Warrs seuen yeares, vpon his Maiesties commaund, and so are the Knights of all other Orders.

Knights of the Order of Calatraua.

OF this Order his Maiesty of Spayne is head, as he is of the Order aforesaid.

To this Order, doe belong fifty Lordships or dignities: but in regard some of them are but of small alowance, two of them are ioyned together, so that now they are bestowed but vpon fiftie and thirty persons: the yearly reuenewes of all doe amount vnto a hundred and twenty thousand Duckets a yeare; and they obserue the rule of Saint Benedict as their Patron. This order had its beginning, Anno, 1158 in the time of the King *Don Sanchez* the desired.

The badge whereby these Knights are knownen, is a red Crosse with a wauing or cheuerne circle about it.

Knights



Knights of the Order of Alcantara.

THE King is Likewise Master of this Order and vnto it are belonging eight and fifty Lordshippes and Dignities: but because some of them are vnited two in one, there are but one and fourty of them: they are worth a hundred thousand Duckats a yeere: and they doe also obserue the Order of Saint Benedict as their Patron.

This Order had its beginning in the yeare, 1212, When the King of Leon, did win the City of Alcantara, from the Moores, he gaue it to the Knights of this Order to defend the same.

This Order had its adoption or filiation from that of Calatrava, but since they were exempt from it by a Bull, from Pope *Luis* the second.

The badge whereby these Knights are distinguished from them of Calatrava, is, in that these weare a greene Crosse in fashion, but not in colour like to that of Calatrava, because that is red.

His Majesty of Spayne, is perpetuall administrator of these three aforesaid Orders. Now the benefit of these three Mastershipps of the aforesaid Orders, the King often lets them to the *Fucares*, (the great Marchants of Spayne,) for three hundred thousand Duckats a yeare, which goes into his

owne purse. Moreouer, these said *Fucares*, are to pay vnto those which are professed Knights of these Orders and haue no dignity, to each of them twelue thousand Maravedis yearly, to buy them bread and water. This authority is confirmed to the King by the *Popes Apostolicall Bull*.

Knights of the Order of Christ.

THE King himselfe and the Duke of *Braganza*, are the Chief heads of this Order, vnto which belong fourteene Lordships or Dignities, by estimation worth foure and twenty thousand Ducats a yeare and more.

This order had its beginning in the yeare 1320. and was both approoued of, and established by the authority of *Pope Johns Bull*, and in the yeare 1323. the demeanes and reuenues thereof were increased and bettered by the King *Don Manuel*.

The Knights of this Order, doe acknowledge onely *Christ*, to be their supreame Patron and Protector: but vnder him the Pope, and the King as his Vicegerent.

The Badge these Knights weare, is a red Crosse, with a white line, drawne through the middle of both parts of it.

Knights



Knights of the Order of Montesa in Valentia.

THE Chiefe of this Order, is the Marques of *Nauarres*: and vnto this Order belong thirteene Lordships or Dignities, which are estimated to be worth twenty thousand Duckats a yeare. This Order is much decayed in respect of what it hath beene: thy follow the rule of *Saint Benedict*, and it was confirmed by Pope *Benedict* the thirteenth.

Knights of the Order of Saint John.

THE Chiefe of this Order, is the great Master of the Iland of *Malta*, and the Knights of this Order haue for their Reuenues (with the *Priorates*) eight hundred thousand Duckats à yeare, in de- meanes vnto them apperteining, their Lordshipps are, 134.



A Scedule of the Offices of which
the King of Spayne allowes his
Privie Counsell to dispose of, as
in their owne Donation.

THE Viceroy of Naples.

The Viceroy of Sicilia.

The Viceroy of Arragon.

The Viceroy of Valentia.

The Viceroy of Portugall.

The Viceroy of Nauarra.

The Viceroy of Sardinia.

The Viceroy of Peru.

The Viceroy of Mexico.

The Viceroy of the East Indies.

The viceroy of Catalunia.

Generalissimo of the Sea.

Generall of the Gallies of Naples.

Generall of the Gallies of Genoua.

Generall of the Horse of Spayne.

Generall of the Artillery of Spayne.

Generall of the Horse of Flauunders.

Generall

Generall of the Artillery of Flaunders.

Generall of the Horse of Millan.

Generall of the Hombres, or Men at Armes
of Millan

Generall of the plate Gallones.

Generall of the Fleetes.

Admirall of the Fleets.

Generall of the gallies of Sicilie.

Generall of the gallies of Portugall.

Generall of the gallies of Catalonia.

Campmaster generall of Spayne.

Campmaster generall of Flaunders.

Camp master generall of Portugall.

Gouernour of Millain, with the title of Ge-
neralissima.

Gouernour of Galicia, with the title of Ge-
nerall.

Generall of the forces of the lower Pala-
tinate.

Gouernour of Oran, in Affrick.

Gouernour of Alarache.

Gouernour of Mammora.

Gouernour of Brasil.

Gouernours of diuers places in the East
and West Indies, and Islands, in the Ocean and
Miditer-

*Mediterranean Sea, and other Frontiers in
Barbarie.*

*Gouernours of the strong Castles of the
Spaniards in Flaunders viz. Antwerp, Gaunt,
and Cambray, with diuers other petty go-
vernments throughout the King of Spayne
his Dominions.*

Embassadours.

THE King of Spayne his Embassadour at
Rome.

The Embassadour in *Germany.*

The Embassadour in *England.*

The Embassadour in *Fraunce.*

The Embassadour in *Flaunders.*

The Embassadour in *Venice.*

The Embassadour in *Genoua.*

The Embassadour in *Sauoy.*

The Embassadour in *Florence.*

Besides these Embassadours hee hath diuers
others Agents in *Germany*, and elsewhere.

Also the Councell haue the choosing of *Spia
Maior*, or grand Spie, which is a place of Dignitie
in Spayne.

Also

All these places and offices of worth, Dignity, and eminence, are (by the Kings permission) in the power and donation, (vpon Consultation) of the Councell of State: but the rest which doe not principally concerne the State, they are referred to the Councell of Warre, to the Councell of Italy, the Councell of the Indies, the Council of Portugall, the Councell of *Nauarre*, the Councell of *Arragon*, the Councell of *Galicia*, which are all depending on the Councell of State.

There are certaine other Councils, which are not subordinate to the Councell of State, but are absolutely subsisting of themselues, by vertue of their owne authority, as

First, the Councell of Inquisition. The President of which is called the grand Inquisitor, and most commonly is the Kings Confessor, and by his order a Dominican Friar.

This Councell is rather superior then inferiour, to the Councell of State for they determine matters of themselues (Concerning matters of Religion) without imploring the assistance of the Kings prerogative, only acknowledging the Popes supremacie as Christ's Vicar-generall.

Next vnto this is the Councell royall of *Castilla*, or Court Royall of Justice: The President of which Court in many respects (as the equity of Causes requires) is equall with the King.

He hath continuall insight, into the gouernment of Spayne, and hath full power and authority in himselfe to rectifie and reforme by Iustitiary correction, any delinquent that shall transgresse against the

lawes of the Kingdome.

Moreouer if any Magistrate, or any others that beare office in the Kingdome (vpon Complaint made vnto him, and sent for by vertue of his warrant) bee found faulty in the administration of Iustice; it is in his power to punish the Magistrate, or Officer according to his delict and offence in that behalfe.

There are subordinaute to this Counsell, the Chauncerries of *Valladolid* and *Granada*, and the *Audiencia*, or Court of Iustice in *Seuill*: and moreouer it hath the ordination of threescore and odde *Corrigidores*, or gouernours of Prouinces, Cities, and Townes in *Spayne*. In a word, it is a Councell of the greatest priuiledge and authority in *Spayne*, and therefore the King preferres none to bee President of that Councell, but such a one as he is well assured of his Loyall allegiance to himselfe; and his fide-
lity and vprightnesse of Conscience in the Ad-
ministration of Iustice, for the good and tranquillity
of his Common weale.

The next is the Councell of *Camera*, or the Kings Priuie-Chamber, which Councell by the Kings speciall direction and licence withall, haue the pri-
uiledge to dispose of, and bestow all Church-
liuings, which are in the Kings gift, as Arch-Bishop-
ricks, Bishopricks, Denaries, Rectories, &c. The King himselfe hauing the same authority from the Pope of *Rome*.

Also the Councell of Orders, which doe onely
treate of the seuerall orders of Knighthood, and
their Priuiledges, and likewise haue power and au-
thority

thority to question and decide Controuersies, if there bee any such occurrences betwene the said Knights of Orders.

Next is the Councell of *Hacienda*, commonly called the Kings Exchequer.

Next the Councell of accompts, which doe onely meddle with the Kings Reuenues, Rents, and Subsidies.

Also the Councell of *Crusada*, commonly called the Popes *Bull*, by vertue of authority whereof, in the Popes name the King of *Spayne*, doth yearly send our a priuiledge throughout his kingdome of *Spayne*, that the inhabitants therein from the age of seauen yeares to threescore, shall haue free leaue and liberty to eate *grossura*, that is grosse meates, *viz.* liuers, lights, necks, and such like partes of any kinde of flesh; on Saterdayes all the yeare long, and likewise Whitemeates in Lent, as butter, Cheese, Milke, Egges, and the like; and vpon all fasting dayes throughout the yeare: Also by vertue of the said Bull they obteine diuerse Pardons, Indulgences, and graces from the Pope, for one whole yeare: and so from yeare to yeare: paying for the same dispensation yearly to the King, one shilling in siluer: all this the Pope giues to the King, as an extraordinary token of his louing fauour to him: the summe in all amounting to aboue two Millions of Duckats a yeare. All this the aforesaid Councell doth order; and receive the sayd Moneys from the Collectors thereof to the Kings vse.

Lastly, the Councell of *Descargos* called the Councell of discharge, doth at the death of any

King of Spayne, treate of the Kings debts (if hee
oweth any) and likewise, they doe take care to see
the last Will and Testament of the said deceased
King performed.

*Priuiledges of some of the
Nobility of Spayne.*

THE Duke of *Igar*, doth euery New-yeares day
dine with the King, by vertue of his priuiledge
graunted to that Posterity, by the former Kings of
Castilla; as a requitall of their good seruice done in
the Warres against the Moores: and likewise hee is
to haue the same sute of apparrell that the King
weares the same day.

The Duke of *Arcos*, is to haue the same sute the
King weares vpon our Lady-day in *September*, al-
though he be not that day at the Court.

The Marques of *Villena*, is to haue the Cup the
King drinke in euery twelfe day, if he be then at
Court.

The Countesse of *Cabra*, as customary and by
right of priuiledge due vnto her, is to haue yearly
the same apparel that the Queene weares vpon
Easter day: or else fifty thousand Marauedis in lue
of it.

The Countesse of *Palma*, hath the same priuiledge
vpon our Lady-day in *September*.

The Earle of *Oropesa*, by his place is to beare the
Kings.

*Thirty fourre
Marauedis,
makes Sixte
pence English.*

Kings naked sword before him throughout all the Kingdome of *Castilla*, vpon occasion of Parliaments, publique actes or meetings: and in the Kingdome of *Arragon*, the Earle of *Sastago* enioyes the same priuiledge: but in their absence, the Master of the Kings Horse is to performe the same office.

Amongst the Grandes of *Spayne*, there is no precedency of place in publique actes, but only the Constable of *Spayne* is to haue the first place, and next vnto him the Admirall, and the rest (according to our English Prouerbe) first come, first serued.

The Admirall of *Castilla*, (when he hath any occasion to goe to the Councell Royall) hath his sword by his side; which is not lawfull for any of the Grandes to doe besides himselfe, and the President of the said Councell placeth him on his left hand.

The Duke of *Medina-Celi*, his priuiledge is every yeare vpon Twelfe day to petition to the King by way of clayming right and title to the Kingdome of *Castilla*, as heire apparent to the same, which his Maiestie gratiouly receiues, and giues answere in these words, *Wee heare you*: and so referres it to the Councell Royall of *Castilla*, where it rests without any further proceedings.

The libertyes of the Prouince of *Biscay*, haue this priuiledge that when the King in progresse, or vpon any other occasion commeth into the same, he is to haue one foote bare, and his only stile of that Prouince is Lord of *Biscay*, and not King.

Likewise the Nobility and Gentry, of the said

*Next vnto the
President of
Castilla, who
takes his place
always next
to the King.*

Prouince, are not to be attainted nor attached vpon any crime, or default, but by vertue of a warrant vnder his Maiesties owne hand.

The Priuiledges of the Constables of Spayne are these.

IF in former times there happened any difference betwixt party and party, either concerning Religion, or Publique affaires, the parties at Controuersie were to try themselues in the cause by dint of Sword (the King himselfe being present) and the Constable was only to bee Judge in the cause, as it happened in *Seuill*, in the time of the Catholicke King *Ferdinando* and *Elizabeth* his Queene, betwixt two in Combate: of which *Don Ferdinandes of Velasco* was Judge.

Also wh[n] there is any open warre in *Spayne*, and that the King giues battaile, the Constable in his owne person is to bee in the for front of the armie, and to lead them in the field, and vpon a retreat hee is to bring off the reare, although in former times the Lords of *Biscay* had the same place: and after them the Masters of *Santiago*, but now it only and properly belongs to the Constables of *Spayne*.

Moreover the Constable in time of Warre is to quarter the armie for their lodging, and likewise to prize the victualls for the Campe; for assistance wherein hee is to appoint certaine Marshalls and other

other officers to see the same performed.

Also all Proclamations doe issue foorth in the name of the King and his Constable, which priuilege none of the Nobility haue but himselfe.

Also the said Constable in time of Warre hath his Kings at Armes, Heralds, and Sargeans at Armes; and he himselfe may weare an Estoqe or Tucke, which none else weare but the King: and for his fee he is to haue one dayes pay in a Moneth throughout the whole Armie of Souldiers: and this Money is payd by the King out of his owne purse, and not by the Souldiers.

Also the Constable although hee bee neither Duke nor Earle, yet he may weare a Coronet in his Scutcheon of armes, by vertue of the priuilege of his place.

Lastly, *Oliuares* the Kings Fauourite hath this by right of priuilege from the King, that if any of his Maiesties seruants haue any occasion to speake with him, they must kneele; and most commonly they haue accesse to him as hee lyeth in his bedde.

The



*The Order which the King obserues
in his Chappell, and the
Gouernement thereof.*

None are to sit with their Hatts on in the Kings Chappell but Grandes, Bishops, Embassadours of Kings: and of *Sanoy* and *Venice*; together with the Chaplaines of Honour, and his Maesties Preachers.

At the right hand of the High-Altar, there is a Bench couered with Carpets, standing close to the wall, which affronts the body of the Church, vpon which forme or bench the Bishops haue their places when they are present at Seruice.

Neere vnto the Altar (on the same side) is placed a faire Cannopie with Curtaines, in which the Kings Chayre is set, hauing a short forme or stoole before him, with a Cusheon to leane vpon, as also vpon the ground to kneele vpon, but first there is a Carpet spread vpon the ground, which are all surable to the colour, of the coloar of the Altar, vnlesse the King mourneth.

Nextto the Kings curtaine is set a stoole couered with Veluet, whereon the Lord high Steward of the Kings house sits, (with his hat on) although he be no Grande: and behind him doe stand two archers of the Guard.

A little

A little lower on the same side is a long bench couered with veluet or tapestrie for the Grandes to sit vpon.

On the left hand of the High-Altar standeth a Cathedrall chayre for the Kings chiefe Chaplayne, which chayre also serues for the Bishopps (which celebrate Masse) to be inuested in.

Right ouer against the Kings seate is a rich chayre of State, placed for the Popes Nuncio if hee be a Cardinall: if he be none then either Cardinall *Sapata*, or Cardinall *Spinola*, possele that place being present.

Next vnto this is a long forme couered with veluet for the Popes Nuntio, (if he be not a Cardinall) and the Embassadours from other Countreys, and before them is set another forme couered with veluet for them to leane vpon when they kneele.

Below this are two long formes standing one before another, and reaching almost to the end of the Chappell; and these are also couered with veluet for the Chaplaines of Honour to sit vpon with their Surplesses, and the Kings Preachers to sit vpon with their heads couered.

Behind these formes next to the wall stand the Nobility (which are not Grandes) and Gentry with their heads vncouered, amongst whom do stand the reteiners to the Embassadours.

Neere vnto the Kings Canopie, doe stand two Deanes of the Chappell, and Masters of Ceremonies; who are to giue notice to the Dignity that celebrates Masse; to carry the Gospell and Pax to the King to kisse, which when they are brought, the

curtaines are drawne : and before the Dignitie (which bringeth these to the King) doe walke foure Stewards or Controulers, with their staues in their hands, and so conducting him in the same maner to the Altar againe, returne to their places behinde the Embassadours where they stand.

The King doeth oftentimes giue way to his Brother to sit with him vnder the Canopie : and also to some one of the Bloud-Royall, who is neere allied vnto him to sit in a backe chayre behind his: who also hath the honour of kissing the Gospell and Pax, with the King and his brother.

At the lower end of the Chappell right against the High-Altar are foure tribunalls or casements one aboue another in order.

In the lowest the Queene sits to heare Masse being accompanied with her children, *Infantes of Spayne*, the Ladies of Honour, and others her attendants.

This her Casement or Tribunall is made so close that shee may see, and yet not bee seene as shee sits in it.

In the second Tribunall next aboue the Queenes, made in forme and fashion like to the first, there are certaine formes on which the Nobility and Gentry take their places, where they may sit couered, because it is not accounted as part of the Chappell.

In the other two aboue these, doe sit the Ladies and others of the Queenes seruants, where also strange Ladies and Gentlewomen, which come to heare Masse may take their places.

There

There is no passage to the two vppermost Tribu-
nals, but through the Queenes quarter.

Yearely vpon Twelfe day (in Memoriall of the
three Kings of the East) the King offers at the
High-Altar, three siluer Challices gilt with gold: of
which one is dedicated to the *Escoriall*, the second
remaines in the Chappell, and the third is giuen to
some poore Parish Church at his Maiesties pleasure
and direction.

Likewise it is a Custome in *Spayne*, for the King
after the first yeare of his Coronation, yearly to
offer at the High-Altar so many Crownes as he is
yeares old, which money is distributed to the poore
by his Maiesties *Almesmoner*.

When the King goes to the Chappell, his guard
of Spaniardes, and Germanes, with their Holberts in
their hands do make a Guard for his person, from
the Presence to the Chappell: the Spaniards taking
the right hand file as the King goes to the Chap-
pell, and the Germanes at his returne backe.

Now for his order of going to the Chappell,
first goe the Deanes of the Chappell, and Masters
of the Ceremonies: next vnto them the Gentrey
of the Court: then the titulars, and after them the
stewards and Controwlers with staues in their
hands, next againe vnto them goe the Grandes two
and two together, then next (if there be any) some
of the bloud Royall, then the King and his Brother,
or if his brother be absent, and a Cardinall present,
hee goes on his left hand. Now in order follow
the Popes Nuntio, and the Embassadours: and

after them the Master of the Horse, the Lord high Steward, and Captaine of the Guard: and last of all the Guard of Archers, or pentioners, follow without obseruing any order.

In the same manner likewise the King commeth from the Chappell, only the King (as hee comes out) hath his hat in his hand, till hee commeth to the middest of the Chappell, and then puts it on: which done stepping two paces forward, speakes to those of the bloud Royall (immediately going before him) to be couered, and going forward two paces more, turnes about and biddeth the Embasfadors be couered, so going to the Chappell doore beckens to the next Grande vnto him, to be couered; which Grande beeing obseruant with low obaysance puts on his hatt, and after him all the rest of the Grandees. And so the King goes to Dinner.

*The State of the King, and
Queene, at Meales.*

Alwayes at Festiuall times they vse to Dine in publicke.

First, for the Queenes Seruice, her Table is placed at the vpper end of the presence, the place being a Boarded ascent a foyre hight, then the other part of the floore: and ouer the Table hangs a silke Cannopie of State.

This Table is couered with a Carpet, vpon which a Cloath is layd, and vpon this a Leather Carpet, and also a Cloath vpon that: at the vpper end of the Table a seruice is layd for her Maiestie, vpon the first napkin are two loaues set, one white, and another somewhat courser, which most Commonly she eates of.

These two loaues are couered with a napkin, and a Plate dish vpon that, and then all is againe couered with a wrought Tablecloath of needleworke, her Meate is brought vp in this manner;

First, goe before three Corporalls of the three Guards of the Spaniards, Germanes and Burgundians: after them two Seargeants at Armes, with their Mases of siluer, and gilt, in which are ingraued the Armes of *Castilla* and *Leon*: next vnto them goe foure Stewards or Controulers with staues in their hands, and then the Lord High-Steward with his hatt on; now the first course is brought vp by the Guard, and being brought to the Queenes Table the Lord High-Steward placeth it thereon: which done the Queen commeth out her selfe, and sitting downe one of the Chaplaines sayes grace, and heereupon there is accesse graunted to all strangers into the presence, to see her dine, whilst shee is at dinner there are three Ladies of Honour attending vpon her person, as they all doe in their dayly courses.

One of these Ladies vncouering of the meate dishes, delivers them to a second, who presents them to the Queen, and if the Queen bee silent therat, the second Layd delivers the dish of Meate

(and so one after another in due order) vnto the third who carues thereof to the Queene, and so giues it to a Minino a Noblemans sonne, though somewhat lesse in person, yet in degree aboue the Pages, who carrieth away the same out of the Presence, which first and second dishes are most commonly for the Chaplaine of Honour, who doeth weekly waite in his turne.

These Ladies are richly attired, with towells vpon their shoulders. Now if the Lady aforesaid presenteth a dish of meate to her Maiestie, which she doeth not desire to eate of, shee lifteth vp her head, in token she likes it not, and thereupon it is taken away.

For euery dish of meate that the Queene doth taste of, she hath a cleane trencher and napkin deliuered vnto her: and the number of dishes doth not excede aboue twenty vpon a feastiuall day.

When her Maiestie hath any desire to drinke, she beckeneth with her head to one of the three Ladies then attending, who (vnderstanding her meaning by the signe) beckens to one of the Mininos to goe for it: who presently goes, being conducted by one of the Controulers, or Stewards, to the presence doore, where hee departs from him; and then a Yeoman-vsher attends him to the Plate-cubboard, where he takes a Glasse or Cup of Water, (with a bearing plate whereon it stands) and returnes backe to the aforesaid Lady in the same maner that hee went from her; and then the Lady and he doe both kneele downe to the Queene; and the Lady taking the bearing plate and Cup in her right hand, and

vnco-

vncovering the Cup with her two middle fingers of her left hand: and the bearing plate with her forefinger and thumbe of the same hand, holds the Cup or Glasse still in her right hand, powring foorth a little water out of the Cup into the bearing plate; which she doth taste of, and then presents it to the Queene, who drinkesthereof: which done the Lady with due obeysance rising, takes the Cup from the Queene, couering it in the same manner as before she did vncouer it, and she so deliuereth it to the *Minino*, who carrieth it backe in the same manner hee brought it.

The second Course is brought in as the first, with which when the Queene hath ended, her fruite and banquet is in like manner serued in by the Mininos, who deliuere it into the Ladies hands to place vpon the Table, of which when the Queene hath with content tasted, the Mininos take it away.

Then the Ladies and Mininos take away all but the first cloth that was layed, and then a Bason and Ewre is brought by one of the Ladies, who powreth out the water while the Queene washeth, and one of the Grandes attending with a Towell, doth cast one end of it to the Queene, and so departes, and thus Dinner being ended, all depart to their owne repasts, or Dinners.

But we must note that all the while the Queene is at Dinner all the Grandes (then present) do stand couered with their backes against the wall, and so doe the Ladies on the other side, which doe not for the present attend the Queenes person, each Lord in the

the meane time courting and conferring with his beloued Ladies: and likewise the Ladies with their affected Lords; and so the Ladies that waite, doe sometimes take occasion to greet and salute their louers, whom they intend to make their Lords and Husbands.

Now all this while Drummies are beating, Trumpets Sounding, and lowd Musicke playing below in the great Court.

The King is serued in the same manner of State, Ladies attendants only excepted, in whose place *the Gentiles hombres de La Boca*, or Gentlemen-tasters, doe performe their offices: but if the King and Queene dine together then the attendants waite on both sides.

The



*The order and manner of the Kings
and Queenes, going abroad in
their Coach.*

First a little before they goe to their Coach, the Drummes beate and Trumpets sound to giue notice to the Nobility, and Gentrey at Court, to be ready with their attendance, then not long after the King and Queene goe to their Coach in this manner.

The Queene goes on the Kings right hand, and before them go the Groomes of his Maiesties Bed-chamber, and the Gentiles *hommes de la Boca*, or tasteis to the King, with the Stewards, Controulers, and the rest of the officers of his Maiesties House-hold with the Mininoes and Pages.

After them, next follow the Lord and Lady his Chamberlaines, and the Ladies and Maides of Honour, and at their going into the Coach, one of the Quirries puts down the Boote, & then going to the Coach side, the King himselfe armes the Queene into the Coach, and placeth her on his right hand; and after going in himselfe, is helped in by the Chiefe *Sumillier du Corps*, Gentleman, or Squire of his body. Sometimes the Kings Brothers & Sisters

(being present) and the Kings chiefe Fauourite doe ride in the Coach with them: and the boote of the Kings Coach being put vp againe by one of the Quirries: They which before did attend the King and Queene (going into their Coach) take another Coach by themselues and ride next before the King; and after the Kings Coach, doth ride the Ladie High-Chamberlaine, and other Ladies, and Maides of Honour in other Coaches, those Noblemen which are the best beloued friends affording them their willing and ready assistance vpon such occasions, which at other times is not vsuall with them, neither permitted: After they are all settled in their Coaches, this order is obserued.

First, rides the Captaine of the Guard, with a truncheon in his hand and often without his cloake.

Then follow the two Guardes of Spaniards and Germanes, after them the Stewards, and Masters of the Horse in their Coaches: and next to them the Kings Coach with sixe Horses, and his fooremen on both sides; and his Pages with their hats in their hands, *en querpo* or without cloakes next to the Boote of the Coach of each side: and oftentimes with their hands vpon the same.

After the Kings Coach ride some of the Minnowes on Horsebacke without Cloakes also, some two of them each carrying a piece of Taffata for the Kings hat, and somethings of the Queenes.

After these follow the Lady Chamberlaines and other Coaches of Ladies, with their Guardians or Keepers (which are old men on horsebacke by them) and so the rest of the attendants as they follow.

The

**THE MANNER OF THE KING RIDING
FOORTH ON HORSEBACKE, TO ANY
PUBLICKE ACTES, MEETINGS
AND ASSEMBLIES.**

First, warning giuen of his going abroad as before, his horse is brought from his stable to the Court gate in this manner.

First of all before the Horse, goe all the Masters, Groomes, Lackies and other officers of the Stable on foote, and vncouered, in number about a hundred persons.

Next is the Kings horse led by a lackie, and on each side two Quirries bare headed.

After the horse next followes the Master of the Kings horse, well mounted, and hauing his head couered: and after him followeth his Lieutenant with his hatt off, and then the three Guardes, of Spaniards, Germanes, and Burgundians.

When his Maiestie is on horsebacke he goeth out of the Court in this manner.

Formost of the company goe all the subordinate or inferiour officers on foote, and vncouered; and if it bee to any Feasts (as *Iuego de Zoros* and *Iuego de Cauias*, as the baiting of Bulls, and darting of reeds *viz: Wild* (on horseback) there ride before him Trumpeters *Bul.s.* and Drummers, with kettle drums vpon Mules.

At such times and vpon such occasions the Queene rides abroad with him: both of them being royally attended with the Peeres and Gentrey belonging to the Court.

But if hee goeth to any other Publicke meetings, then attend vpon him all the Gentlemen of his House and Court.

There are other
bonfes of Par-
lamente viz,
Arragon, Por-
tugall, Valen-
tia and Cata-
Junia, &c.

The Magistrate of the Towne withall the Titulars, Burgesses of Parliament, (which in *Castilla*, are but sixe and thirty) Kings at Armes, Mace-bearers, with the Armes of *Castilla* and *Leon*: the Lords Stewards or Controulers, next after all these the Lord-high-steward with his Ensignes: next to him the Earle of *Aropesa*, (who still beares the naked sword before the King) last of all follow the Grandes accompanying his Maiestie, his Querries going along by his stirrope vncouered.

After the King, rides the Master of the Horse, then next the Councell royall of *Castilla*, and if there are any more Councells (then present) they ride before amongst them of the Nobility, according to their places.

Also at this time two of the Guards, viz. the Spanish and Germans, do walke with their Halberts on both sides of the Kings Coach, and the Guard of Burgundians on Horsebacke with their Petternels.

When the King goeth not to any of these Publicke actes or meetings, he rides more priuately and lesse attended.



A SCEDVLE OF THE
Parish-Churches, and Mo-
nasteries of Friars,
in MADRID.

Saint Maries the prime Church.
Saint Salvador.

Saint Johns.

Saint Nicholas.

Saint Michell.

Saint Iuste.

Saint Fines.

Saint Lewis Chappell of easse to Saint
Fines.

Saint Martins a Parish and Conuenticle of
Benedictine Friars.

Saint Placedo a Chappell of easse to it.

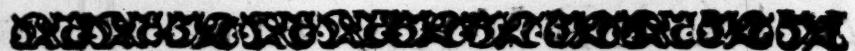
Santa Cruza.

Saint Sebastians

Saint Andrewes.

The Parish of the Passion, Chappell of easc
to the same.

Saint Peter.



*The Conuenticles of Friars,
or Monasteries.*

Saint Ieroms.

Saint Bernards.

Saint Martines.

Saint Nonuerto.

Our Ladies of Atochia.

Saint Thomas his Colledge.

The Colledge of Donia Maria of Arre-
gon.

The Colledge of the Iesuites, Casa Professa
of the Iesuites.

The Nouiciade of the Iesuites.

The Monastery of Saint Philip.

The Monastery of Saint Frauncis.

The Caputchins.

San-

Sandiego.

De Mercedes.

Santa Barbara.

The Recolets.

The Carmen which goe not barefooted.

The Carmen which goe barefooted.

Saint Basil.

The Holy Trinity.

The Recolett Trinitarians.

The Victoria.

*Besides diuers Chappels or Cells, and almost
as many Monasteries of Nunneres.*

*Certaine other speciall briefe Obser-
uations concerning the King
and state of Spayne.*

First the King of Spayne, (for his Priuacie and secret ouerseeing the Councell, and hearing of their particular Allegations, Determinations, and Censures, concerning matters in causes brought and discussed before them) hath his priuate Window where he may see and heare, yet neither be scene nor heard, the cause of which first inuention was imagined, and likely to be in the King for the vpright administration.

administration of Justice.

Also his Maiestie reserueth two dayes in the weeke, to receiue petitions with his owne hands, from the petitioners in his chamber of presence: and on those dayes any one may more freely haue access to his roiall person then to his favorite.

Also there are petitions to bee deliuered to the Councell of state, which are not first deliuered to the King: but received by the Secretary of State, and so read to the Councell to consider of: but if any petitions concern a weighty cause, appealing to the Kings examination and censure, then the Councell make referment therof to his Maiestie, who calleth vnto himself foure more (with his fauourite) & so giue satisfaction to the petitioners as the equity of their causes requireth. Now the Councell themselves seldome giue an absolute deniall to any petitioners but hold them in suspence with demurres and procrastinations.

The Kings audience to Embassadours.

Vhen any Embassadour commeth with an Embassage to the King of Spayne, hee is brought to the Court by some Noblemen, (as it shall please the King to giue direction) and so to haue access to his presence where he sits in his Chayre of State, and his Grandes only standing on both

both sides of him: now vpon the deliuary of the Embassage and the Kings approbation thereof, his Maiestie graceth the Embassadour with a seate neere himselfe, or some such like not ordinary fauour. Now the consideration of the Embassage is referred to the Councell of State, or to such as amongit them as his Maiestie shalbe pleased to nominate and appoint, and vpon his dispatch, the king gratifies him either with a Chayne of Gold, or some such like free gifte.

The demeanour of the Spaniards in these Times.

These generally are of an apt and quicke apprehension, soone comming to maturity of policie: their allegiance to their King is faithfull; are sober and vigilant, but miserable and couetous: yet both temperate and hardie in time of warre.

They desire much to be curiously apparelled in blacke, and their chiefeſt delights for recreation and pleasure are ſteates of Armes and Horſes for ſervice.

They vſe often to ſtand much vpon and boast more of their Gentilitie, and Pedegree, otherwayes very ciuill in their Conuerſation.

They in no wife affect a Countrey life, but are much addicted to Courtlike residency and habitation.

Also they are full fraught with Complementall Verbositie:

They hate Duells, but often vse private quarrelling in the streets, and are much given to suddaine desperate stabbing: as also to Vnctry and Wo-men.

Nothing is more fearefull to them then the terror of the Inquisition, and nothing almost more desired by them then a King of a blacke complexion.

Their Women are sober, and of a decent proportion, but of a swarthie complexion: amiable, and louing to their husbands, and kinde to their friends, in doing good vnto them, according to their ability.

They are stately in carriage, and much addicted to painting and perfuming of themselues.

Neither they, nor their children, drinke any wine, but water.

The purest and best language is in *Castilla*, which comes very neere to the Latine.

They of the Prouince of *Biscay*, doe still retaine their old accustomed language or speech: so doth *Portugall*, *Galisia* and *Catalunia*.

The Language of the Kingdome of *Seuill*, *Murcia*, *Valentia*, and *Granada* are much corrupted with the Arabian, and *Morisco* speech, but chiefly, by the common sort.



*The King of Spaynes reuuenues,
and his Forces at Sea,
and on Land.*

THE King of Spayne, his reuuenues (within his Dominions) are esteemed to be no lesse worth then twenty Millions of Duckats a yeare: but in regard of the long continuance of Warre in *Flaunders*, (which since the beginning thereof hath cost the King more then threescore Millions) and the continuall charge he is at of Garrisons in *Affrica*, besides his Sea forces and sundry great enterprizes, hee is much impouerished and indebted: for hee oweth aboue twenty Millions of Duckats to the *Genouessis*, besides diuers other severall ingagements, for which he payeth yearly interest: so that most commonly hee is so much behind hand as the full value of his Plate-fleetecomes to, if it returne safē home to him, now the Kings part of that fleete commeth not to aboue seuen Millions, or thereabouts; the rest being the Merchants, amounting to so much as the Kings Share or rather more.

The Kings part is most commonly transported for payment of his debts to *Genoua*, so soone as it is brought home.

His reuuenues of estate doth more consist of Cu-
stomes

stomes and taxes, then Crowne land or proper meanes of his owne.

The taxes and imposts, are more heauy Ieuied vp on *Castilla*, then any other part of his Dominions, and some Prouinces are free by right of priuiledge, as *Biscay, Valencia, Arragon and Catalonia*.

In *Portugall* the King hath giuen (for tearme of some liues) most part of his revenues to reteine their fidelity to his Crowne.

For the Kingdome of *Naples*, the King doeth yearly giue vnto the Pope on good Friday (for his absolution from excoimmunication (on the same day) which is *Customarie*) a Iennet (most commonly of Colour white) which is taught to kneele downe, and the same Iennet in the same manner vp on the said day is presented to the Pope with a purse of gold about his necke: which the Pope accepts as a token of his Maiesties Fealty to his holynesse: but the King of *Fraunce* doth not acknowledge any such matter, but doth lay clayme to the Kingdome of *Naples*, as hereditary to his Crowne.

This Kingdome of *Naples* for wealth (in respect of the continent doth exceede most Kingdomes of Christendome. For this Kingdome with *Sicilie, Millane, Sardinia, Majorca, Minorca, Flaunders and Burgundie* doe yeeld the King aboue eight Millions a yeare, none of which is put into the Kings Cofers except a little from *Naples* and *Sicilie*: the rest and more is disbursed for the maintenance of his Viceroys, Gouernours, Captaines, Garrisons, Officers, and other charges in that behalfe.

The Kingdome of *Spayne* in imposts, *Bulls of Crusada*,

Crusada, and Ecclesiasticall tithit fruits, doth yeeld unto the King at the least sixe Millions of Duckats a yeare: which are disbursed for the maintenance of his Court, payment of Pensions, and defraying of Charges in Martiall affaires.

For men at Armes the King is able to furnish, and hath ready vpon very short warning (if there should happen any suddaine invasion) fifty thousand foote, and twenty thousand Horse or rather more, all which haue continually compleate Armes in a readinesse as they themselves are, to serue the King in Iland seruice.

For Sea forces besides the Plate fleete (which most commonly with Merchants Shipps are three-score sayle) he hath at *Cales* and *Gibraltar*, sixteene stout men of Warre to maintaine the Streights and cleare the Coasts.

Also at *Lisborne*, for the maintainance of the Coast of *Portugall*, he hath twelue men of Warre, the Admirall of which is of a thousand Tunne burthen.

Likewise in *Biscay*, he maintains ten men of Warre, for the safegard of those parts and *Galicia*.

Now besides all these he hath some foure and thirty Gallyes for clearing of his Coasts, in the summer time especially.

In the Kingdome of *Naples*, his Maiestie hath nine or tenne great Shipps for Sea seruice, besides foure and twenty Gallies, and fifteene more in the Kingdome of *Sicilie*, besides those of *Genoua*.

Now as the Marriners are not very skilfull so they most commonly take with them no more prouision

for Anchors, Cables, and Tacklings, then need requires for the present, and few good Gunners they haue of their owne Nation, but are beholding to English, and other strangers.

Indeed few doe desire to be Saylers or Mariners, in regard the land Souldiers, haue alwayes the preheminence oter them, and their Shipps are full furnished with them.

Now when there is any doubt of the safety of the Plate-fleet, most of the aboue said Kings Shipps goe to meeete them for their safe Conduct, and Conuoy home.

The feuerall Kingdomes or Prouinces in Spayne, are these, *Toledo, Senill, Cordoua, Iaen, Leon, Navarre, Valentia, Gibraltar, Granada, Murcia, Castilla, Galicia, Arragon, Catalonia, Portugall* the Segniory of *Biscay*, the Algarues of *Algezira*.

When any Proclamation issueth from his Majestie vpon any publique occasion, his titles prefixed are these. *Philip* by the grace of God, King of *Castilla, Leon, Arragon, the two Sicilies, Ierusalem, Portugall, Nanarre, Granada, Toledo, Valentia, Galisia, Majorca, Senill, Sardinia, Cordoua, Coreica, Murcia, Iaen, the Algarues of Algezira, Gibraltar the Canarie-Islands, the East and West Indies, and all the islands, and firme Land of the Ocean Sea*; Arch-Duke of *Austria*, Duke of *Burgandie, Brabant, and Millane*, Earle of *Asbourg, Flaunders, Tiroll and Barcelona*, Lord of *Biscay, Molina*, else now after these Titles, and Proclamation expressed, he in *Spayne*, only vseth, *I the King*. But when vpon any occasion hee writeth to the States of *Flaunders*, he writes, *I Philip Earle of Flaunders*.

The

The Cities in Spayne are these, *Senill*, *Granada*, There are one *Guenca*, *Soria*, *Ausla*, *Cordoua*, *Iaen*, *Toledo*, *Guadalajara*, by two Parli-
Segouia, *Salamanca*, *Camora*, *Vallodolid*, *Burgos*, *Toro*, ^{ment men cho-}
Leon, *Marcia*, all these are to tender their seruice to ^{in which stand} his Maiestie vpon any occasion of Parliament, being ^{for the whole} thereunto called, and also *Madrid*, although it bee no *Citty*, but the only place of the Kings residence in Court.

Cities in Galisia.

Compostella.

Tuic.

In Austria of Oviedo.

Mondenedo.

Leon.

Pomperado.

In Austria S. Ellene.

S. Ellene.

In Biscay.

Victoria.

In Nauarre.

Pampelone.

In Catalunia.

Barcelona.

Tarragone.

Mouzon.

Seguence.

In Arragon.

Saragosa.

Tarrell.

Durago.

Valentia.

In Valentia.

Caenca.

Segoruia.

Oraguella.

In Mancha.

Alacantie.

Segure.

In Granado.

Granado.

Almerie.

Carthagena.

Murcia.

Gudix.

In

In Andalusia.

Sevill.
Cadiz.
Medina Sidonia.
Esica.
Jaen.
Mallega.
Zxeres.
Cordoua.
Ybeda.
Bacca.
Adujar.

In the Countie.

Aymonte.

In Castilla.

Burgos.
Taragone.
Gnadalajara.
Segovia.
Calphorra.
Zamora.
Toro.
Medina del Campo.
Salamanca.

In Toledo.

Cuidad Royall.
Alcala de Henares.
Toledo.

In Estremadura.

Placentia.
Auyla.
Badajos.
Merida.

In Portugall.

Lisbone.
Euora.
Coimbra.
Porto.

Braga.
Bragance.
Cuidad Rodrigo.
Beiria.
Cone.
Olivença.
Elias.
Gnarda.
Serruall.
Lelues.
Leria.

A note of all the Hauens, Portes and
Fishing Townes, vpon the Coast of Spayne,
from Fonsarabie in Biscay, to Barcelona in
the Mediterranean Sea.

In Biscay.

Fonsarabie, a bard Hauen.

Passage and Rendrie, an open Hauen.

S. Sebastians, a bay Hauen.

Suinaj and Guitario, bard.

Monirica and Deua, Fishing townes.

Mondac and Alequito, Fishers.

Vermco and Placentia, Fishers.

Bilbao and Portugalce, bard.

In Asturies.

Aluredo a Key Hauen.

S. Ander an open Hauen.

S. Vincent de la Barkera Fishers.

Ariba de Sella Fishers.

Villa vitiosa Fishers.

Chinchon a Key.

Torre Fishers.

Peua Fishers.

Loarca bard.

Auiles bard.

In Galicia.

Riba deo bard.

Vuiero and Sidera Fishers.

Farroll open.

The Groyne open.

Mongea bard.

Corcauiaua bard.

Muros bard.

Porta Vietra bard.

Vigo and Bajone open.

In the Countie.

Aymonte a bard hauen.

Selua and Palos Fishers

In Andaluzia.

S. Lucer de Barameda, stands in the entrance of the riuer Guadalquiuir, which goes vp to Scuill, and doth consist most of Fishers.

Scuill a bard hauen.

Rota a key.

Cadiz open.

S. Marie port bard.

Streits toward Barcelona.

Gibraltar an open Rode and Key.

Grand Malega a Key Rode.

Maruela an open Rode.

Velez Malega a key Rode.

Almerie Fishers.

Carthagena a Hauen.

In Valentia.

Alicante the port of Valentia a Hauen.

Velentia a Creeke.

Empullas.

Taragona.

Palamos.

Empurias.

Rofas.

Barcelona an open Hauen.

} all Fishers.

In Portugall.

Camina bard. **Viana bard.** **Villa de Gonide bard.** **Auero bard.** **Porto de Portugall bard.** **Cascais Fishers.** **Lisbone open bard.** **Sensembrie bard.** **Scun open bard.** **Lagos a Key.** **Villa-nouua bard.** **Faronillas bard.** **Figera.** **Tauilla.** **Gastromarici.** Fishers.

I onely touch the great inconuenience that Brasse ^{The Brasse} Coynes, hath and doeth daily produce in Spayne: ^{Coynes of} Philip the second being straitned in Moneys, to supply his present necessities in Warre, gaue birth to ^{Spayne.} this Monster, in Coyning fие Millions of Brasse in severall pieces, the greatest pecces are called **Quartillos**, of the which eight and a halfe make two **Royalls**; which is tweluepence English, one pound of **Brasse** makes threescore and odde of them. Since which time they haue beene Coyned by Philip the third, and Philip the fourth now reigning, aboue eight Millions more. The Easterlings discouering the benefit and profit thercof, haue at severall times fraughted the king of Spaynes Dominions with thirty Millions more being brought in vnder hand. At the

the first it past as currant as their siluer, onely one Royall in a hundred Royalls abated: but since (to the great detriment of the Subjects) it hath raysed to two, and so to sixty in the hundred exchange, which occasioned the State of Spayne, to search into the secret, and to redresse the error, the cure as dangerous as the sore. For the better sort of people hauing gotten through the scarcity of Siluer which hath beene in Spayne this seauen yearts, the most part of this Brasse coyne into their hands, which caused his Maiesties Treasury to receiue their rents in Brasse in stead of Siluer. Now for the prevention of future inconueniences, and to frustrate the Easterlings, the State of Spayne haue decreed that this Coyne shall passe currant but for halfe the value, which losse falling vpon the better sort of people, they to saue themselves haue it haunsed their Commodities to the double value therof, so that the poorer sort of people are not onely depriv'd of all commerce, but strayned in their prouision of dayly sustenance, to the hazard of their liu's, the Exchange holding still to twenty in the hundred.

The circuitte of Spayne, is fife hundred and forty Leagues by Sea, and fourscore by land, in all above eighteen hundred English Miles, many more particulars I could heere recite, as of their Calomes, and transportable commodities which the Kingdome affords, but I presume they are already divulged, and therefore I will not trouble the Readers patience with any more at this time.

F. F. N. F. S.

